

National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Weighing Sector Meeting Summary

August 20-21, 2019 / Denver, CO

INTRODUCTION

The charge of the NTEP Weighing Sector is important in providing appropriate type evaluation criteria based on specifications, tolerances and technical requirements of NIST Handbook 44 Sections 1.10. General Code, 2.20 Scales, 2.22 Automatic Bulk Weighing Systems, and 2.24 Automatic Weighing Systems. The Sector’s recommendations will be presented to the National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Committee each January for approval and inclusion in NCWM Publication 14 *Technical Policy, Checklists, and Test Procedures* for national type evaluation.

The Sector is also called upon occasionally for technical expertise in addressing difficult NIST Handbook 44 issues on the agenda of National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) Specifications and Tolerances (S&T) Committee. Sector membership includes industry, NTEP laboratory representatives, technical advisors and the NTEP Administrator. Meetings are held annually, or as needed and are open to all NCWM members and other registered parties.

Suggested revisions are shown in **bold face print** by ~~striking out~~ information to be deleted and underlining information to be added. Requirements that are proposed to be nonretroactive are printed in *bold faced italics*.

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Table B
Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Acronym	Term	Acronym	Term
ABWS	Automatic Bulk Weighing Systems	NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
AWS	Automatic Weighing Systems	NTEP	National Type Evaluation Program
CC	Certificate of Conformance	OIML	International Organization of Legal Metrology
DES	Digital Electronic Scales	OWM	Office of Weights and Measures
HB 44	NIST Handbook 44	R	Recommendation
LMD	Liquid Measuring Device	S&T	Specifications and Tolerances Committee
MC	Measurement Canada	SMA	Scale Manufacturers Association
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement	WS	National Type Evaluation Program Weighing Sector
NCWM	National Conference on Weights and Measures		

Details of All Items
(In order by Reference Key)

CARRY-OVER ITEMS

1. Recommended Changes to NCWM Publication 14 Based on Actions at the 2019 NCWM Annual Meeting

Source:

Mr. Richard Harshman, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Technical Advisor will provide the Sector with specific recommendations for incorporating test procedures and checklist language based upon actions of the 2019 NCWM Annual Meeting. The Sector is asked to briefly discuss each item and, if appropriate, provide general input on the technical aspects of the issues.

1.a. SCL-1 S.1.1.1. Digital Indicating Elements. and UR.2.10. Primary Indicating Elements Provided by the User

Source:

2019 S&T Committee Final Report

Background/Discussion:

At its 2019 Annual meeting, the NCWM voted to amend NIST HB 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.1.1. Digital Indicating Elements and add a new Scales Code User Requirement (paragraph) UR.2.10 Primary Indicating Elements Provided by the User to provide for a 9.5 mm minimum display height for the measurement units as follows:

S.1.1.1. Digital Indicating Elements

(a)...

(b)...

(c) For electronic cash registers (ECRs) and point of sale systems (POS systems) the display of measurement units shall be a minimum of 9.5 mm (3/8 inch) in height.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]

And

UR.2.10. Primary Indicating Elements Provided by the User. - Video display terminals and other user provided indicating elements on scales interfaced with a cash register in a POS system shall comply with the minimum height requirements specified in part (c) of paragraph S.1.1.1. Digital Indicating Elements.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021]

Discussion/Recommendation: Both paragraphs that were adopted are nonretroactive as of January 1, 2021. The NIST Technical Advisor suggests the Sector develop and recommend amending pertinent sections of NCWM Publication 14 ECR to address the 9.5 mm minimum height requirement specified in paragraph S.1.1.1., subpart (c), with an added statement making aware the effective date. This will avoid having to remember to make the change next year when all that will be needed is for the added statement to be deleted.

Paragraph UR.2.10. is a user requirement and does not impact any parts of NCWM Publication 14. It will be enforced by field officials once it becomes effective.

NIST Technical Advisor’s Note: *It should not be necessary to recommend changes to the DES portion of NCWM Publication 14 based on the adoption of these two requirements for the following reasons:*

- *NTEP’s technical policy, as specified in Part A. of NCWM Publication 14 DES is that a CC include the different applications of the equipment. “POS” is one example of an application included in the technical policy. Recording the application(s) on a CC is considered an NTEP evaluator’s responsibility.*
- *Digital electronic scales interfaced with electronic cash registers (ECRs) in a POS system are evaluated using the checklist in NCWM Publication 14 DES. The NTEP evaluation of the scale may be performed separate from or as part of an electronic cash register.*
- *According to the Introduction Section of NCWM Publication 14 ECRs Interfaced with Scales, the NCWM Publication 14 checklist for electronic cash registers (ECRs) interfaced with scales is supplement to the checklist for digital electronic scales and provides additional considerations applicable only to ECRs.*
- *Since “POS” is an application to be documented on a CC issued under the DES portion of NCWM Publication 14, once the POS application is made known to an NTEP evaluator, the ECR portion of Publication 14 should always be applied.*

The NIST technical advisor recommends the Sector consider the following two changes to NCWM Publication 14 ECRs Interfaced with Scales:

NCWM Publication 14 Electronic Cash Registers Interfaced with Scales:	
1. Amend the preamble to Section 8. Indicating and Recording Elements – General as follows: Code Reference: G-S.5.1., G-S.2., S.1.1., S.1.1.1., and S.1.12. A point-of-sale system (POS) shall be designed to provide clear, definite, and adequate indications. <u>The display of measurement units shall be a minimum of 9.5 mm (3/8 inch) in height (to become applicable to equipment evaluated as of 1/1/2021). The</u> Its <u>features and operations of a POS</u> shall be designed so that they minimize the potential of both intentional and unintentional errors. ...	
2. Add a new 8.1. to the checklist as follows and advance the numbering of all existing subparts of 8.	
<u>8.1. Measurement units shall be a minimum of 9.5 mm (3/8 inch) in height ((to become applicable to equipment evaluated as of 1/1/2021).</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

Discussion/Conclusion: Members of the Sector agreed all the changes recommended by Mr. Harshman are appropriate and to recommend to the NTEP Committee these portions of NCWM Publication 14 ECRs Interfaced with Scales be amended as shown. The Sector also concluded, based on the information provided in the NIST Technical Advisor’s note, that no changes are needed to the DES portion of NCWM Publication 14.

It became evident during the discussion of this item that not everyone agreed all scale indicating elements interfaced with a cash register in a POS system should necessarily comply with the two new H B 44 requirements that were adopted. It was noted that the weight display for a scale interfaced with a cash register in a POS system may be: 1) integrated into the scale; 2) a remote weight display; or 3) integral with the cash register. Additionally, in many newer POS systems there is oftentimes a video display terminal that also provides indication of measurement units (usually the net weight of items weighed at checkout) to customers and operators of these systems. This lack of consensus among Sector members led to the conclusion that additional work is still needed to address this conflict in the Scales Code of H B 44.

1.b. AWS-3 S.3.2. Load Cell Verification Interval Value

Source:

2019 S&T Committee Final Report

Background/Discussion:

This item originated from an NTEP inquiry received in 2018 by a manufacturer of an Automatic Weighing System (AWS) regarding the requirement of satisfying the v_{\min} relationship formula when a complete instrument is evaluated to the full temperature range -10 °C to 40 °C (14 °F to 104 °F). The manufacturer questioned why there was an exception to comply with the formula in the NIST HB 44 Scales Code and not in the Automatic Weighing Systems Code. The item was submitted after last year's August 1 deadline to submit new items to the WS and for this reason did not make it onto the Sector's 2018 agenda. The item was, however, considered by the Sector and appears on the 2018 Weighing Sector Summary as Additional Item 8.

During last year's WS meeting, members of the Sector concluded the omission of the exception criteria from the AWS Code had been an oversight. (See the 2018 WS Final Meeting Summary for additional details). Consequently, the Sector agreed to support the development and submittal of an NCWM proposal to recommend the three criteria that provides the exception of having to comply with the formula in the HB 44 Scales Code be added to the Automatic Weighing Systems Code. Mr. Flocken developed the proposal and after final review by Mr. Rick Harshman (OWM) and Mr. Rob Upright (VPG Transducers and Sector chairman) submitted it to the NCWM.

At its 2019 Annual meeting, the NCWM voted to amend NIST Handbook 44 AWS Code paragraph S.3.2. Load Cell Verification Interval Value as follows:

S.3.2. Load Cell Verification Interval Value. – The relationship of the value for the load cell verification scale interval, v_{\min} , to the scale division d for a specific scale installation shall be:

$$v_{\min} \leq \frac{d}{\surd N} \quad \text{where } N \text{ is the number of load cells in the scale.}$$

Note: When the value of the scale division d differs from the verification scale division e for the scale, the value of e must be used in the formula above.

This requirement does not apply to complete weighing/load-receiving elements or scales which satisfy all the following criteria:

- **the complete weighing/load-receiving element or scale has been evaluated for compliance with T.7.1. Temperature under the National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP);**
- **the complete weighing/load-receiving element or scale has received an NTEP Certificate of Conformance; and**
- **the complete weighing/load-receiving element or scale is equipped with an automatic zero-tracking mechanism which cannot be made inoperative in the normal weighing mode. (A test mode which permits the disabling of the automatic zero-tracking mechanism is permissible, provided the scale cannot function normally while in this mode.)**

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020]

Recommendation: The NIST Technical Advisor recommends Publication 14 AWS Section 17 be amended as shown below:

<p>17. Design of Weighing/Load-Receiving Elements - Relationship of v_{\min} to d</p> <p>Code Reference: S.3.2.</p> <p>17.1 If the scale uses National Type Evaluation Program certified load cell(s), the load cell verification interval must satisfy one of the following relationships (use e instead of d if $e \neq d$.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p> <p>$v_{\min} \leq \frac{d}{N}$ Where N is the number of load cells in the scale without lever systems.</p> <p><u>This requirement does not apply to complete weighing/load-receiving elements or scales which satisfy all the following criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>the complete weighing/load-receiving element or scale has been evaluated for compliance with T.7.1. Temperature under the National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP);</u>- <u>the complete weighing/load-receiving element or scale has received an NTEP Certificate of Conformance; and</u>- <u>the complete weighing/load-receiving element or scale is equipped with an automatic zero-tracking mechanism which cannot be made inoperative in the normal weighing mode. (A test mode which permits the disabling of the automatic zero-tracking mechanism is permissible, provided the scale cannot function normally while in this mode.)</u>

Discussion/Conclusion: Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) reported that it was he who had received an inquiry in 2018 from an AWS manufacturer wanting to know why the exemption criteria to the v_{\min} formula appearing in the Scales Code was not included in the AWS Code. Mr. Flocken couldn't determine from his research into the history of the two paragraphs being added to HB 44 (i.e., Scales Code paragraph S.5.4. and AWS Code paragraph S.3.2.) why the exemption criteria that appears in Scales Code paragraph S.5.4. wasn't also included in ASW Code paragraph S.3.2. Mr. Flocken stated he could not think of any technical reason why the exemption criteria shouldn't be included in the AWS paragraph and believed its omission could have simply been an oversight dating back to when the paragraph was first added to the AWS Code.

There was some discussion regarding the proposed recommended deletion of the words "one of" in subsection 17.1. and whether or not a second v_{\min} formula corresponding to AWSs with lever systems (similar to the second v_{\min} formula in Scales Code paragraph S.5.4.) should be included in this subsection. Members of the Sector concluded there would be no need to include the second v_{\min} formula to address systems with lever systems because AWSs aren't produced with lever systems. If one ever was produced it would likely be a hybrid electro-mechanical weighing system and the formula applicable for scales with lever systems appearing in the Scales Code likely wouldn't apply.

Consequently, the WS agreed to recommend NCWM Publication 14 be amended as proposed.

1.c. Block 3 Items (B3) Address Devices and Systems Adjusted Using a Removable Digital Storage Device

Source:
2019 S&T Committee Final Report

Background/Discussion:

At its 2019 Annual meeting, the NCWM voted to add a new NIST Handbook 44 General Code paragraph to address devices and systems adjusted using removable digital storage devices. The NCWM also voted to amend existing sealing requirements in 18 different device codes of HB 44 by providing an exemption to those requirements for devices and systems adjusted using a removable digital storage device. Although the adoption of these items (in S&T Block 3) will result in changes being made to 19 different codes of HB 44, only 4 of the items adopted in Block 3 will necessitate amendments to the different weighing portions of NCWM Publication 14. The four items adopted that impact different weighing portions of Publications 14 are as follows:

1. General Code B3: GEN-2 G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Device

Add new paragraph G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Device to HB 44 as follows:

G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Device. - For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device*, such as a secure digital (SD) card, USB flash drive, etc., security shall be provided for those parameters using either (1) an event logger in the device; or (2) a physical seal that must be broken in order to remove the digital storage device from the device (or system). If security is provided using an event logger, the event logger shall include an event counter (000 to 999), the parameter ID, the date and time of the change, and the new value of the parameter. A printed copy of the information must be available on demand through the device or through another on-site device. In addition to providing a printed copy of the information, the information may be made available electronically. The event logger shall have a capacity to retain records equal to 10 times the number of sealable parameters in the device, but not more than 1000 records are required. (Note: Does not require 1000 changes to be stored for each parameter.)

*** Applies only to removable digital storage devices that must remain in the device or system for it to be operational.
(Added 20XX)**

2. Scales Code B3: SCL-5 S.1.11. Provision for Sealing.

Modify the HB 44 Scales Code as follows:

S.1.11.1 Devices and Systems Adjusted Using a Removable Digital Storage Device. - For devices and systems in which the calibration or configuration parameters, as defined in Appendix D, can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2.

S.1.11.2 All Other Devices. - Except on Class I scales and devices specified in S.1.11.1. the following provisions for sealing apply:

(a) *Provision shall be made for applying a security seal in a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment can be made to any component affecting the performance of an electronic device.*

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1979]

(b) *A device shall be designed with provision(s) for applying a security seal that must be broken, or for using other approved means of providing security (e.g., data change audit trail available at the time*

*of inspection), before any change that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity of the device can be made to any electronic mechanism.
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1990]*

- (c) *Audit trails shall use the format set forth in Table S.1.11.
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1995]*

A device may be fitted with an automatic or a semi-automatic calibration mechanism. This mechanism shall be incorporated inside the device. After sealing, neither the mechanism nor the calibration process shall facilitate fraud.
(Amended 1989, 1991, 1993, and **20XX**)

3. Automatic Bulk Weighing Systems Code B3: ABW-2 S.1.6. Provision for Sealing Adjustable Components on Electronic Devices.

Modify the Automatic Bulk Weighing Systems Code as follows:

S.1.6. Provision for Sealing Adjustable Components on Electronic Devices. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2. For parameters adjusted using other means, Provision shall be made for applying a security seal in a manner that requires the security seal to be broken before an adjustment can be made to any component affecting the performance of the device.

(Amended 2019)

4. Automatic Weighing Systems Code – B3: AWS-2 S.1.3. Provision for Sealing

Modify the Automatic Bulk Weighing Systems Code as follows:

S.1.3. Provision for Sealing.

- (a) **Automatic Weighing Systems, Except Automatic Checkweighers. – For devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device, security shall be provided for those parameters as specified in G-S.8.2.**

For parameters adjusted using other means, a device shall be designed with provision(s) as specified in Table S.1.3. Categories of Device and Methods of Sealing for applying a security seal that must be broken, or for using other approved means of providing security (e.g., data change audit trail available at the time of inspection), before any change that detrimentally affects the metrological integrity of the device can be made to any electronic mechanism.

- (b) **For Automatic Checkweighers. –** Security seals are not required in applications where it would prohibit an authorized user from having access to the calibration functions of a device.

(Amended 2019)

Recommendation: The NIST Technical Advisor recommends members of the Sector review the section titled, “Provisions for Sealing Adjustable Components on Electronic Devices” in each of the following weighing portions of NCWM Publication 14 Weighing Devices Handbook: DES, ECRs Interfaced with Scales, ABWS,

and AWS and consider the suggested draft changes to those sections shown in the text boxes below. The suggested draft changes are intended to address devices/systems that can be adjusted using a removable digital storage device. Input from the sector is needed concerning whether or not the suggested changes are appropriate and to determine additional changes that might be needed.

A potential project for later (i.e., through a small work group?) would be to develop some additional text in Appendix B of the DES portion Publication 14 that explains the function (intricacies) of a removable digital storage device when used to adjust the calibration and configuration parameters of a commercial weighing device/system. The Sector may also wish to include some examples of the different types of storage devices NTEP evaluators and field officials are likely to encounter.

The following changes are recommended to NCWM Publication 14 DES Section 10:

<p>NCWM Publication 14 DES:</p> <p>Audit Trails - General</p> <p>10.1 Verify that the following sealable parameters are secured by a method of sealing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Category 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Category 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Category 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Removable Digital Storage Device (RDS) that remains in the device for it to be operational</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>RDS secured in its installed position by a physical seal that must be broken to remove it</u></p> <p><u>Note: For devices and systems adjusted using a RDS, the RDS must either:</u></p> <p><u>1. remain in the device or system for the device or system to be operational; or,</u></p> <p><u>2. be secured in its installed position by a physical seal that must be broken to remove it.</u></p> <p><u>For those devices and systems in which the RDS remains in the device or system and is not secured in place by a physical seal, an event logger is required, and all Category 3 sealing criteria contained in this section apply.</u></p> <p><u>For those devices and systems in which the RDS is secured in place by a physical seal that must be broken to remove it, all Category 1 sealing criteria contained in this section apply except that which addresses the use of event counters. Event counters are not permitted as a means of security on devices or systems adjusted using a RDS.</u></p> <p>...</p>

No changes are recommended to NCWM Publication 14 ECR Interfaced with Scales. All components of a POS system must comply with Section 10 of the DES checklist if they have a metrological effect on the system.

No changes are recommended to NCWM Publication 14 ABWS Section 7. Subpart 7.1. requests a description of the method used to seal the device, which is believed to suffice.

The following changes are recommended to NCWM Publication 14 AWS Section 8:

<p>NCWM Publication 14 AWS:</p>
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8. Provision for Metrological Sealing of Adjustable Components or Audit Trail for Other than Automatic Checkweighers

Code Reference: G-S.8., G-S.8.2., G-S.9., S.1.3.

Due to the ease...

The judgment as to whether or not a method of access to an adjustment represents a "significant potential for fraud" and will normally require sealing for security will be made based upon the application of the following philosophy.

Verify the method of sealing.

Category 1 **Category 2** **Category 3**

Removable Digital Storage Device (RDS) that remains in the device for it to be operational

RDS secured in its installed position by a physical seal that must be broken to remove it

Note: For devices and systems adjusted using a RDS, the RDS must either:

- 1. remain in the device or system for the device or system to be operational; or,**
- 2. be secured in place by a physical seal that must be broken to remove it.**

For those devices and systems in which the RDS remains in the device or system and is not secured in place by a physical seal, an event logger is required, and all Category 3 sealing criteria contained in this section apply.

For those devices and systems in which the RDS is secured in place by a physical seal that must be broken to remove it, all Category 1 sealing criteria contained in this section apply except that which addresses the use of event counters. Event counters are not permitted as a means of security on devices or systems adjusted using a RDS.

Category 1 Devices (No Remote Configuration Capability)

...

Discussion Conclusion: Mr. Harshman (NIST Technical Advisor) explained the need to add paragraph G-S.8.2. Devices and Systems Adjusted Using Removable Digital Storage Device to HB 44 and also exemptions to the current sealing requirements in many of device codes in HB 44 for those devices and systems adjusted using a removable digital storage device. Mr. Harshman noted his recommended changes to the different parts and sections of NCWM Publication 14 concerning this item were based on changes made to NIST HB 44 because Publication 14 type evaluation criteria does not currently address devices and systems in which the configuration or calibration parameters can be changed by use of a removable digital storage device. Mr. Harshman reviewed each of the recommended changes shown in the boxes above for this item and explained why he had concluded changes are not needed to NCWM Publication 14 ECR Interfaced with Scales and ABWS. Members the Sector agreed that no changes are needed to the ECR Interfaced with Scales and ABWS portions of NCWM Publication 14.

The Sector agreed to recommend all the changes proposed by Mr. Harshman for the DES and AWS portions of Publication 14 as shown in the boxes above.

2. HB 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.3. Deactivation of a “d” resolution

Source:

2018 S&T Committee Final Report

Background/Discussion: This item appeared on the 2018 Weighing Sector agenda as Item 1.a. and included not only a discussion of newly adopted Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.3. Deactivation of a “d” Resolution, but also a discussion on the interpretation of Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales used in Direct Sales. With respect to the paragraph S.1.2.2.3. Deactivation of a “d” Resolution, there were two recommendations to make changes to NCWM Publication 14 DES suggested by the NIST Technical Advisor, neither of which the Sector believed were immediately necessary after discussing the item. Thus, no changes were recommended by the Sector and the NIST Technical Advisor considers this portion of the item to be completed.

With regard to the Sector’s 2018 discussion on the interpretation of paragraph S.1.2.2.2., the NIST Technical Advisor provided OWM’s interpretation of how the paragraph applies. OWM’s interpretation of paragraph S.1.2.2.2. was that only the scale models having the same value of “d” and “e” would comply with paragraph S.1.2.2.2. as of its date of enforcement. That is, paragraph S.1.2.2.2. would not allow the disabling of the “d” resolution so that only “e” was displayed to enable a scale to be used in a direct sale application. The paragraph specifies the two values must be equal and the information provided on an NTEP CC confirms whether they are or aren’t equal. OWM’s interpretation of the paragraph prompted several members of the Sector to offer opinions on how they viewed the proper application of the paragraph and to raise questions concerning OWM’s interpretation of it. Members of the Sector concluded the intent of paragraph S.1.2.2.2. isn’t to require “e” and “d” to be the same value, but rather the paragraph should specify when “e” and “d” are different values, only the “e” value can be displayed on Class I and Class II scales used in a direct sale application. As a result of the Sector’s technical position on this issue, Mr. Rick Harshman (NIST Technical Advisor) and Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) agreed at the 2018 WS meeting to draft an NCWM Form 15 to amend the paragraph to reflect the Sector’s technical position on this issue.

During the discussion of this item at the 2018 WS meeting, it was also suggested that the mechanism to disable/enable the “d” resolution needed to be secured using the appropriate means of security provided. A final concern relating to Sector’s plan to amend paragraph S.1.2.2.2. to allow for the disabling of the “d” resolution is the effect this might have on the display of values for scales that differentiate values of “d” and “e.”

See the 2018 Weighing Sector Meeting Summary for additional details concerning the Sector’s discussion of these two paragraphs and the conclusions reached by the Sector.

2019 NTEP Lab Meeting Discussion of Weighing Labs Item 2. The 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting included an item on the Weighing Labs agenda to discuss the outcome of the 2018 Weighing Sector’s technical position on the application of paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales used in Direct Sales. The NTEP weighing evaluators were asked to consider the following questions developed by the NIST Technical Advisor relating to the Weighing Sector’s technical position:

1. If disabling of the “d” resolution is permitted on a Class I and II scale in which the values of “d” and “e” are different to allow use of the scale in a direct sale application, what additional NTEP inspection/testing is needed to confirm the scale complies in both applications? (Note: One test thought to be necessary is a test to confirm a scale is rounding properly once the “d” resolution is disabled).
2. What are “display” requirements for the two applications given that Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.1. requires the differentiation of the two values when both are displayed.
3. How are evaluators to reference the two applications on a CC so field officials can readily tell from the CC the permissible applications?
4. How are “e” and “d” to be marked on the scale for each application?
5. Must the disabling feature be a sealable event (i.e., behind the seal)?

6. How might paragraph S.1.2.2.2. be changed to reflect and make clear the Sector's interpretation.

OWM also noted that being able to disable the "d" resolution provides a means for service technicians to use the disabling feature to decrease scale resolution which can also change the outcome of a performance test (rejection versus approval).

Measurement Canada's Technical Advisor to the 2019 NTEP Labs reported MC had previously evaluated a scale that a manufacturer wanted to be able to produce. The "d" resolution on this scale could be deactivated using a switch that was behind the security mechanism. Mr. Harshman (NIST Technical Advisor) indicated this is exactly what he believes U.S. scale manufacturers want to be able to do; yet, when this is done, digital rounding may be an issue as well as how the weight information on the scale will be displayed (given the "d" resolution is required to be differentiated from the "e" resolution if "e" and "d" are continuously displayed during normal operation). An additional concern is how field officials will be able to easily determine if a CC issued for the device includes both applications? Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) suggested manufacturers could make evident the two applications by listing each separately on the CC or including text in the "Standards Features and Options" block on the CC indicating the two different applications.

Mr. Flocken also commented during the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting he believed the WS's technical position on this issue would not necessarily require a change to Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales. A change to NCWM Publication 14 to allow for the deactivation of the "d" resolution is all that would be needed to include: 1) added test criteria that verifies proper rounding; 2) appropriate display of information; and 3) that the switch is located behind the sealing mechanism. Mr. Harshman concurred with Mr. Flocken's view and agreed to develop a 2019 Weighing Sector proposal to amend NCWM Publication 14 rather than draft proposed changes to paragraph S.1.2.2.2. as was previously agreed at the 2018 WS meeting.

Recommendation:

A discussion on the future implementation of Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales used in Direct Sales is a new item on the Weighing Sector's 2019 agenda (i.e., Additional Item 8) and may result in a Sector recommendation to postpone implementation of the paragraph and/or amendments to the paragraph. For this reason, the NIST Technical Advisor recommends discussing everything related to paragraph S.1.2.2.2. as part of Additional Item 8. Regarding Mr. Harshman's agreement at the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting to develop a 2019 WS proposal to amend NCWM Publication 14, this work has not been completed because a Sector discussion of Additional Item 8 may result in there being no immediate need to amend NCWM Publication 14 DES.

Since it was decided at the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting, changes to paragraph S.1.2.2.2. are not needed, the NIST Technical Advisor considers Item 2 of this agenda concluded. The item will not be carried over onto next year's WS agenda.

Discussion/Conclusion: This item was combined and discussed with New Item 8 of the 2019 WS agenda since they relate to the same issue; yet propose different Sector actions/recommendations. With respect to this particular item, Mr. Harshman (NIST Technical Advisor) explained he purposely had not drafted a 2019 WS proposal to amend NCWM Publication 14 as agreed at the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting because he knew the outcome of a WS discussion of Additional Item 8 of this agenda may result in a recommendation to develop a WS proposal to amend HB 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales used in Direct Sales or postpone its implementation. If the Sector were to agree to either of these actions after discussing the concern detailed in Additional Item 8, there would be no immediate need to develop a WS proposal to address the disabling of the "d" resolution on Class I and II scales in which "d" and "e" are different values in NCWM Publication 14. Because neither of these actions resulted from the Sector discussion of Additional Item 8, members of the Sector agreed Mr. Harshman should move forward with the development of a 2020 WS proposal to amend the DES part of NCWM Publication 14 to allow for the deactivation of the "d" resolution on Class I and II scales in which "e" and "d" are different values. It was also agreed the draft proposal should address all concerns made known at the 2019 NTEP Lab meeting as reported in the "Background/Discussion" portion of this item.

Mr. Harshman agreed to draft a proposal on behalf of the 2019 WS members and present the draft to Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) and Mr. Rob Upright (Chairman of the 2019 WS) for final review.

NEW ITEMS

3. NCWM Publication 14 DES – Field Permanence Tests Sections and Subsections 63.7, 64.3, 65.3, 66.4, 67.6, 68.6, 71.7, 73.1., 74 (Permanence Test Requirements – Minimum Weighments), and 75.3.

Source:

Ohio Department of Agriculture / Ohio NTEP Lab (2019)

Background:

NCWM Publication 14 is limited on its criteria for the field permanence test on what must be submitted for proof that the 300 weighments have been met. Customers are submitting handwritten logs that are unverifiable. In one example, the customer submitted a handwritten log that showed a hopper scale loaded to 500 lb, eight times in one minute, and no return to zero was shown between loads. Since NTEP evaluators are not present during the permanence portion of the field test, there should be written requirements in NCWM Publication 14 that will give confidence to an evaluator that a proper field permanence test was completed in their absence. The wording is not uniform in the sections identified in this proposal and needs to be updated.

Recommendation: Replace text in NCWM Publication 14 DES subsections 63.7.1., 64.3.1., 65.3.1., 66.4 (first bullet), 67.6.1., 68.6.1., 71.7.1.1., 73.1.3.2. (1), 74 Permanence Test Requirements Minimum Weighments Bullets 1 thru 3, and 75.3.1. with the following:

A minimum of 300 weighing operations are required during the test period. Unless these weighing operations are completed in an NTEP laboratory, the applicant, user, or manufacturer is to log the date, time, and weight, either by digitally printing or electronically storing the information. Hand written logs will not be accepted. Each of the 300 weighing operations shall be printed or stored, to include return to zero as proof that each weighing operation was complete. The person conducting the weighing is to initial each testing.

Only loads that reflect "normal" use will be counted during the permanence-testing period.

Discussion/Conclusion: During the discussion of this item, several Sector members raised concerns about different parts of the criteria being proposed. The following is a list of significant concerns raised and the conclusions reached by the Sector after discussing them:

- **Concern:** *Some of the text being proposed already appears in some of the Subsections identified for insertion and would result in redundancy. For example, in DES subsection 63.7.2. it is specified, “only loads, which reflect "normal" use, will be counted during the permanence-testing period.” It would be inappropriate to include this same text in 63.7.1. as recommended.*

Discussion/Conclusion: Sector members agreed to grant Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) editorial privilege to remove any existing redundant text in each of the subsections where the replacement text is to be inserted.

- **Concern:** *Is it necessary for the log to show that each of the 300 weighing operations included a return to zero? That is, must a complete weighing operation include a return-to-zero indication or is a no-load*

condition adequate since some automated hopper scales (and perhaps other automated scales and weighing systems) may retain some product after discharge?

Discussion/Conclusion: Ideally, each of the 300 weighing operations should return to a zero indication once the load is removed from the weighing/load-receiving element. It was stated by an NTEP evaluator this does not always occur, especially with some automated hopper scales, which sometimes retain some product after discharging the load due to clingage. It was pointed out the Scales Code of HB 44 requires the return-to-zero even for automated hopper scales unless their classification is an ABWS or a single draft manually operated receiving hopper scale installed below grade. Mr. Flocken (NTEP Administrator) noted permanence testing in an NTEP lab does not confirm return-to-zero as the load is oftentimes applied and removed mechanically.

It was agreed permanence testing is conducted to ensure a weighing device submitted for type evaluation is able to maintain its accuracy after an extended period of normal use. A performance test is conducted both before and after the 300 minimum weighing operations. This testing provides indication of whether or not the device being evaluated can maintain accuracy. For this reason, it is not extremely important that the device return to zero for each of the 300 weighing operations. The Sector agreed it would be very important for an NTEP evaluator to investigate further, the operational characteristics of a device when the log of information submitted provides indication that the device has not consistently returned to zero after each weighing operation. In conclusion, the Sector agreed to add the words “no load” to the replacement text to signify each of the 300 minimum weighing operations would not necessarily have to return to a true zero indication once the test load was removed.

- **Concern:** *Will there be cases where the required information cannot be provided in print or electronically stored?*

Discussion/Conclusion: It was agreed the answer to the question is: Yes, there may be. To address this concern, the Sector agreed to add “hand written under special conditions authorized by the evaluator” as a parenthetical in the replacement text. This was added to make clear the information could be hand written, but the submitter would need to get authorization from the NTEP evaluator, who could then control/specify how this information was to be provided.

- **Concern:** *What is meant by “initial each testing?” Does this mean each weighing operation has to be initialed or can one person, e.g., the applicant, provide a single signature for all the weighing operations?*

Discussion/Conclusion: It was agreed the testing would not need to be initialed. An NTEP evaluator through communications with the applicant controls how the required information is obtained.

Following the discussions of each of these concerns, the Sector amended the proposal and agreed to recommend it be insert it into each of the subsections referenced in the title of this item granting Mr. Flocken editorial privilege to remove redundant text as noted in the “Discussion/Conclusion” portion of the first bulleted concern. The following represents the final agreed upon text:

A minimum of 300 weighing operations are required during the permanence test. The applicant or the manufacturer is responsible for performing these weighing operations, unless the weighing is performed in an NTEP Laboratory. Each of the 300 weighments shall:

- **include the date, time, and indicated weight value;**
- **provide evidence that the scale returned to a zero or a no-load condition between each weighment; and**
- **be printed or electronically stored (hand written under special conditions authorized by the evaluator).**

The above information shall be provided to the evaluator prior to the subsequent test for permanence.

Final Agreed Upon Text by the 2019 WS

NIST Technical Advisor's note: A few members of the Sector questioned the meaning of the text "subsequent test for permanence" during the review of the final proposal. Mr. Flocken (NTEP Administrator) stated, and others agreed, the "subsequent test for permanence" is simply the performance testing that an NTEP evaluator conducts following the minimum 300 weighing operations of the permanence test to confirm a device or system being evaluated has maintained its accuracy. This same text appears throughout many parts of NCWM Publication 14.

4. NCWM Publication 14 DES – Section 43. Zero-Tracking Mechanism and Section 44. Discrimination and Zone of Uncertainty

Source:

Rick Harshman (NIST OWM) on behalf of the 2019 NTEP Weighing Labs

Background:

At the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting, the NTEP weighing evaluators reviewed NCWM Publication 14 DES procedures for testing a zero-tracking mechanism (AZT) in Section 43 and Discrimination in Section 44 for electronic digital scales. The evaluators determined the procedures in these sections are only intended to apply to scales in which the values of "d" and "e" are equal and cannot nor should not be applied to Class I or II scales in which $d \neq e$.

The procedures in these two sections (43 and 44) should be expanded to address the testing necessary to evaluate AZT and discrimination on Class I and II scales in which $d \neq e$.

Recommendation: There are four recommended changes proposed by this item as follows:

1. Amend the Test Procedure for AZT shown in Section 43 Zero-Tracking Mechanism on page DES 70 as follows:

Test Procedure for AZT (Scales in which $e = d$)

1. With the scale at zero balance, place a load in excess of the AZT range for the scale (e.g., 10~~d~~~~e~~). Add error weights that are slightly in excess of the specified AZT limit for the device or the AZT setting.)
2. Remove the load (e.g., 10~~d~~~~e~~) but leave the error weights on the scale.
3. Observe whether or not the scale automatically zeroes the error weights.

4. Repeat this procedure by decreasing or increasing the amount of error weights to determine the zeroing range of the AZT.
5. Perform this test in an analogous manner on the negative side of zero to determine the zero range of AZT on the negative side of zero.

2. *Add the following new draft test procedure for AZT (Class I and II scales in which $d \neq e$) immediately below the AZT procedures shown above in Section 43:*

Test Procedure for AZT (Class I and II Scales in which $e \neq d$)

1. **With the scale at zero balance, place a load in excess of the AZT range for the scale (e.g., 10 e).**
2. **Add test weights that are slightly in excess of the specified AZT limit for the device or the AZT setting (e.g., 0.6 e or 0.7 e). Note that the product of multiplying the value of “e” by a factor of 0.6 or 0.7 may not result in a whole value of “d” if the ratio of the “e” to “d” value is less than 10 to 1, at which case the scale must round to the closest “d” value in accordance with NIST HB 44 paragraph G-S.5.2.2.(d)**
3. **Remove the load applied in step 1. but leave the test weights that were applied in step 2.**
4. **Observe the scale. It must not automatically zero the load (i.e., the test weights) remaining on the platter**
5. **Repeat this procedure by decreasing or increasing the amount of test weights to determine the zeroing range of the AZT.**
6. **Perform this test in an analogous manner on the negative side of zero to determine the zero range of AZT on the negative side of zero.**

3. *Amend the title of Sub-Section 44.2 as follows:*

44.2. Discrimination Test (**Scales in which the value of $e = d$ and is ≥ 5 mg**). The following tests shall be performed within 10 e of zero and at the maximum test load.

4. *Add a new Sub-Section 44.3. as follows:*

44.3. Discrimination Test (Class I and II scales in which $e \neq d$). The procedures for testing discrimination near zero load and near maximum scale capacity when the value of the minimum scale division (d) is not equal to the value of the minimum verification scale division (e). are as follows:

- a. **Zero the scale with no load on the platter.**
- b. **Apply a test load equal to 2 e to the platter and observe the displayed indication.**
- c. **Apply an additional test load of 2 d to the platter and observe the displayed indication.** Yes No N/A
- d. **The addition of 2 d in step c. must increase the displayed indication by 2 d.**

- e. For the discrimination test at or near maximum capacity, apply a test load near scale capacity, then remove 2 d and observe the change in the displayed indication. Yes No N/A
- f. The displayed indication must change by 2 d when a test load of 2 d is removed.

Discussion/Conclusion: Members of the Sector reviewed the existing procedures for verifying correct operation of an AZT feature and the procedures for testing discrimination in NCWM Publication 14 DES and concluded (as did the NTEP weighing evaluators at the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting) the procedures were only intended to apply to scales in which the value of the verification scale division (e) equals the value of the scale division (d). Members of the Sector then reviewed the new procedures proposed for testing an operational AZT feature and discrimination on Class I and II scales in which the values of “e” and “d” are different and concluded they are appropriate. Consequently, the WS agreed to recommend NCWM Publication 14 be amended to include the changes and new procedures as proposed.

5. NIST Handbook 44 Scales Code paragraph N.1.5. Discrimination Test

Source:

Rick Harshman (NIST OWM) on behalf of the 2019 NTEP Weighing Labs

Background:

The long-accepted procedures for testing discrimination on digital electronic scales in which $e = d$, specify the use of a test load equaling $1.4 e$ to change the displayed indication by $2 e$ on both sides of zero. When $e = 1 \text{ mg}$ or 2 mg on a Class I or II scale, a $1.4 e$ test load requires the use of decimal milligram test weights to develop the test loads necessary to test discrimination. The NTEP weighing evaluators believe it is very questionable that a field test of discrimination using such small test loads could be performed and there be confidence in the outcome of the results of those tests. Additionally, the evaluators are not aware of any weights and measures jurisdiction that has issued decimal milligram field standard test weights to field staff. Paragraph N.1.5, shown in the box below, specifies a discrimination test be performed on all automatic indicating scales, but it is doubtful the test is being performed in the field when the value of “e” is only 1 mg or 2 mg . Some NTEP weighing evaluators recently reported during an NTEP Lab Meeting they too do not possess test standards this small. Measurement Canada recently indicated it possesses a decimal milligram kit, but the test standards in the kit are seldom if ever used.

***N.1.5. Discrimination Test.** – A discrimination test shall be conducted on all automatic indicating scales with the weighing device in equilibrium at or near zero load and at or near maximum test load, and under controlled conditions in which environmental factors are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. For scales equipped with an Automatic Zero-Tracking Mechanism (AZT), the discrimination test may be conducted at a range outside of the AZT range.
[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]
(Added 1985) (Amended 2004)*

NIST Handbook 44 Scales Code paragraph N.1.5. Discrimination Test

At the 2019 NTEP Lab Meeting, the weighing evaluators considered differences in how discrimination and AZT tests should be performed on Class I and Class II scales in which the value of “e” equals “d” versus when the two are different values ($e \neq d$). The discussion led the evaluators to draft a new proposal to the Weighing Sector (Item 4 of this agenda) recommending changes to the procedures in NCWM Publication 14 DES to address differences in how the AZT and discrimination procedures needed to be performed. During a first review of the

draft proposal by those in attendance at the Lab Meeting, it was suggested by Measurement Canada's Technical Advisor that the changes proposed to the discrimination procedures for scales in which the value of $e = d$, include additional text to exempt the procedures from applying to scales in which the value of "e" is less than 5 mg. This is because most labs are not going to have the decimal milligram test weights to be able to perform the test. It was also pointed out that OIML R 76 includes similar text to exempt discrimination testing on scales with digital indications in which $d < 5$ mg.

HB 44 Scales Code paragraph N.1.5. requires the discrimination test to be performed on all automatic indicating scales. In order to provide an exemption to the procedures in NCWM Publication 14 when $e < 5$ mg, Scales Code paragraph N.1.5. should also provide the exemption since type evaluation is intended to confirm whether or not a device or system submitted for type evaluation complies with HB 44 requirements.

Recommendation: This item is considered companion to the third recommended change in Item 4 of this agenda. That is, in order to apply the exemption proposed by the added text to Sub-Section 44.2, HB 44 Scales Code paragraph N.1.5. should first be amended to provide the same exemption so the two standards (NCWM Publication 14 and NIST HB 44) are uniform with respect to the discrimination testing. The Sector is asked to review the changes proposed to paragraph N.1.5. shown in the box below and if the Sector agrees with the changes, submit the proposal to the NCWM for consideration in the next (2020) Conference cycle.

N.1.5. Discrimination Test. – Except for digital electronic scales designated Accuracy Class I or II in which the value of $e = d$ and is less than 5 mg, A-a discrimination test shall be conducted on all automatic indicating scales with the weighing device in equilibrium at or near zero load and at or near maximum test load, and under controlled conditions in which environmental factors are reduced to the extent that they will not affect the results obtained. For scales equipped with an Automatic Zero-Tracking Mechanism (AZT), the discrimination test may be conducted at a range outside of the AZT range.

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 1986]

(Added 1985) (Amended 2004 **and 20XX**)

Discussion/Conclusion: The Sector, having agreed to recommend NCWM Publication 14 DES Subsection 44.2. be amended as proposed in Agenda Item 4 of this summary report, concluded the changes proposed to HB 44 by this item are needed to allow for those recommended to Publication 14. Mr. Harshman (NIST Technical Advisor) agreed to draft a new NCWM Form 15 and submit it to the S&T Committee on behalf of the 2019 WS before the November 1, 2019 deadline so it can be considered during the 2020 NCWM cycle.

6. Discussion on Medical Scales

Source:

NTEP

Background

The NCWM is looking into ways to expand NTEP and was recently approached by some scale manufacturer(s) stating they would like to have a standard to use in evaluating scales used for medical purposes. Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) submitted this item to generate a discussion with representatives of the scale manufacturers to try and determine their level of commitment in helping to develop such a standard.

Discussion/Conclusion: Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) reported he had been approached by a few representatives of US scale manufacturers at the most recent NCWM Annual Meeting wanting a standard developed for evaluating medical scales. Following the Conference, Mr. Flocken followed up with those scale manufacturers by e-mail to determine their level of commitment in helping to develop the standard. At the time

the 2019 Weighing Sector convened, Mr. Flocken had not received any response. Mr. Flocken explained such a standard would need to follow the same format as existing HB 44 Codes and that the specific types of devices in which the standard applied would need to be identified. Also, specification requirements, test notes, and tolerances would need to be developed. Mr. Flocken asked members of the Sector if there was interest in proceeding with this project and who would be willing to participate on a task group/subcommittee, etc., to do this work.

A small group of meeting attendees agreed to meet with Mr. Flocken following the WS meeting to plan/schedule for this project.

The brief discussion led to the fact that there is a wide range of ideas as to what this project is expected to accomplish. Comments ranged from wanting to add medical weighing instruments into HB 44 with the idea that weights and measures jurisdictions would then begin testing the instruments; to comments that medical weighing instruments are used in the determination of a person's drug prescription, which will imply that any type of certification could greatly increase the liability of all parties involved.

The question was also asked regarding the development of a list of weighing instruments that would and would not be included under the term "Medical Weighing Instrument." No real conclusion was reached on this topic.

Finding no real direction on how to move the topic forward, a few manufacturers agreed to have internal discussion with the idea to create a company position and statement on what they would like to see in the way of an instrument list as well as the development of specifications and tolerances, and what role, if any, would they like to see NTEP's involvement in a certification program for these instrument types. Once developed, the companies are to send this information to the NTEP Administrator to be used for the writing of a project scope document. The expected time frame is to have the scope document written and ready for review by the January 2020 NCWM Interim Conference.

7. NCWM Publication 14 AWS – Section C Certificate of Conformance Parameters

Source:

Wipotec-OCS, Inc. (Mr. Benjamin Raham)

Background

Section C of NCWM Publication 14 Automatic Weighing Systems requires all devices submitted to have the widest Load Receiving Element (LRE). This places an undue burden on manufacturers of AWSs, as it is understood that the industry requires these devices custom-built to suit the needs of end users. This parameter

has no more metrological significance than the length requirement where a ratio of 4:1 is allowed to accommodate these manufacturing requirements, in order to ultimately satisfy end users.

Recommendation: Two amendments are proposed for Section C. Certificates of Conformance Parameters as follows:

1. *Remove the requirement for widest LRE; and*
2. *Under section “A CC Will Apply to All Models That Have:” change the language regarding width to correspondingly match the statement regarding length.*

The two recommended amendments are shown in the following text box:

Section C. Certificate of Conformance Parameters

Certificates of Conformance (CC) shall detail...

The Following Guidelines Apply:

Device Parameters:

...

The models to be submitted for evaluation shall be those having:

- a. Highest Capacity *

...

~~e. Widest Load Receiving Element (LRE)~~

* One device may be submitted to meet a, b, and c.

A CC Will Apply to All Models That Have:

- Equivalent metrological hardware and software, including the:
 - Same scale (LRE) transport construction (e.g., chain system, belt system)
 - Same number of load cells
 - *See section D Substitution of Load Cells*

...

- ~~Equal or smaller LRE width, including belt width**~~
- **Width with 4:1 from both directions of the device submitted (e.g., 10 m submitted, accepted range is 2.5 m to 40 m?) (Determination of width noted on all NTEP CCs)****
- Length with 4:1 from both directions of the device submitted (e.g., 10 m submitted, accepted range is 2.5 m to 40 m?) (determination of length noted on all NTEP CC's)
- A scale division(e) equal to or larger than that of the device evaluated
- Equal or slower scale belt speed*
- Equal or smaller capacity of the device evaluated

*The manufacturer must specify in the application form whether or not the Automatic Weighing Systems is of a fixed-speed or variable-speed design. If equipped with variable scale belt speeds, the systems covered must have equal or slower scale belt speeds for each weighing range.

** The width of the LRE is typically the LRE dimension that is perpendicular to the direction of travel. In some cases, the width of the belt or other conveyor mechanism will represent the width of the LRE if objects can only be weighed on the belt or if the belt or conveyor mechanism is wider than the LRE.

Discussion/Conclusion: Mr. Benjamin Raham (Wipotec-OCS, Inc.) reported many of the automatic checkweighers manufactured by Wipotec are custom made to meet the needs of a particular customer application. Because current NTEP policy specifies a CC applies to only those models that have an equal or smaller load-receiving element, Wipotec is having to submit additional automatic checkweighers to NTEP (an unnecessary added expense) in order to obtain a CC for systems of the same model that are sometimes only slightly wider than one already evaluated, and already have a CC issued to cover that particular model. There isn't any technical justification for limiting an NTEP CC to a model of equal or smaller width than the one submitted to NTEP for type evaluation. The added width isn't going to affect the accuracy of the system. The

4:1 width ratio proposed would encompass AWSs of larger widths on the same CC and is uniform with the current policy applicable to length, which is 4:1.

Following Mr. Raham's overview of the reasons for submitting this item, there was some general discussion by members of the Sector concerning how to interpret the load-receiving element dimensional parameters contained in the existing policy and the reasons for the existing length and width restrictions. No one was aware of or able to provide any technical justification for limiting the application of a CC to models of equal or smaller widths. The general view of those offering comment, however, was that a 40-meter width, as specified in the example provided by the submitter in the proposal seemed extreme in comparison to the 10-meter width of an automatic checkweigher submitted. It was suggested that some percentage greater than the width submitted be considered and members agreed widths up to 50% greater would be a more reasonable limitation. Members of the Sector also considered whether the 50% increased width should apply to both checkweighers and weigh-labelers, both of which are automatic weighing systems. It was agreed that the increase should only apply to checkweighers. As a result of these discussions and the conclusions attained, members of the Sector agreed to recommend NCWM Publication 14 AWS be amended as follows:

Section C. Certificate of Conformance Parameters

Certificates of Conformance (CC) shall detail...

The Following Guidelines Apply:

Device Parameters:

...

The models to be submitted for evaluation shall be those having:

a. Highest Capacity *

...

~~f. Widest Load Receiving Element (LRE)~~

* One device may be submitted to meet a, b, and c.

A CC Will Apply to All Models That Have:

- Equivalent metrological hardware and software, including the:
 - Same scale (LRE) transport construction (e.g., chain system, belt system)
 - Same number of load cells
 - *See section D Substitution of Load Cells*

...

• ~~Equal or smaller LRE width, including belt width**~~

• **Widths**:**

- **For all checkweighers: smaller and up to 150% of device evaluated**
- **For all weigh labelers: smaller and up to the width of the device evaluated**
- Lengths within a 4:1 ratio of the length of the device evaluated
- A scale division(e) equal to or larger than that of the device evaluated
- Equal or slower scale belt speed*
- Equal or smaller capacity of the device evaluated

*The manufacturer must specify in the application form whether or not the Automatic Weighing Systems is of a fixed-speed or variable-speed design. If equipped with variable scale belt speeds, the systems covered must have equal or slower scale belt speeds for each weighing range.

** The width of the LRE is typically the LRE dimension that is perpendicular to the direction of travel. In some cases, the width of the belt or other conveyor mechanism will represent the width of the LRE if objects can only be weighed on the belt or if the belt or conveyor mechanism is wider than the LRE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS AS TIME ALLOWS

If time permits, OWM, NTEP and/or other groups would appreciate input from the WS on the weighing-related issues that are outlined in the remaining agenda items below. For each item in this section, the Sector is asked to review the item and consider providing input that might assist these groups.

8. Implementation of NIST Handbook 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales

Source:

Mettler-Toledo LLC

Background

NIST Handbook 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales used in Direct Sales was added to the Handbook in 2017 and will become enforceable for new scales going on the market in January 2020 with a retroactive date of January 2023. This change was made primarily due to the direct sales of cannabis to customers in several states and the scale operators were inexperienced with the higher precision scales and the need to calculate price only based on values of "e."

An unintended consequence is there are other applications, such as jewelry and gold, where Class I and II scales with "d" \neq "e" are used by experienced operators and it is not clear whether or not the use of these scales is now permitted in direct sales. Discussions with several states show there is a lack of consistency in how these states interpret "direct sales" as it relates to these applications.

This new specification, if not modified, will result in Class I and II scales configured with "d" = "e" to be required for direct sales. Scale manufacturers are reporting these scales are considerable more expensive; and yet, provide the same suitability as those configured with "d" \neq "e." This and the concern that current scales will not be suitable after 2023 will be a burden for those in the jewelry business.

Recommendation: Further discussion is requested with the Weighing Sector to explore the proposed recommendations shown in the text boxes below and other alternatives.

The two recommendations are as follows:

1. Amend NIST Handbook 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales as follows:

S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales. – When accuracy Class I and II scales are used in direct sale applications ~~the value of the displayed division "d" shall be equal to the value of the verification scale interval "e."~~ and "e" does not equal "d," the commercial transaction shall be calculated based on the value of the verification scale interval "e" and not on the value of the displayed division "d."

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020; to become retroactive as of January 1, 2023]

(Added 2017)

2. Amend the current NIST Handbook 44 Appendix D definition of "direct sale" as follows:

direct sale. – A sale in which both parties in the transaction are present when the quantity is being determined. An unattended automated or customer-operated weighing or measuring system is considered to represent the device/business owner in transactions involving an unattended device. [1.10]. Verification of previously weighed and marked items is not considered a direct sale. (Amended 1993 and 20XX)

NIST Technical Advisor's note and additional recommendation: *Should the Sector, after considering the changes proposed by this item, conclude the changes are not needed or are inappropriate, it is recommended the Sector develop and propose changes to NCWM Publication 14 DES to allow for the deactivation of the "d" resolution to include:*

- *added test criteria that verifies proper rounding when the d resolution has been deactivated;*
- *appropriate display of information; and*
- *that the switch to activate/deactivate the "d" resolution is located/secured behind the sealing mechanism.*

Discussion/Conclusion: Mr. Russ Vires (Mettler-Toledo, LLC) announced Mettler Toledo had updated its NCWM Form 15 proposal since the 2019 WS agenda had been circulated to members. As a result, the two recommended changes proposed by Mettler Toledo in the agenda are no longer valid. The following represents the most current changes being proposed by Mettler Toledo, LLC and will be considered by the four Regional Weights and Measures Associations when they meet in the fall of 2019:

S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales. – Except for jewelers' scales, when accuracy Class I and II scales are used in direct sale applications the value of the displayed division "d" shall be equal to the value of the verification scale interval "e."

[Nonretroactive as of January 1, 2020; ~~to become retroactive as of January 1, 2023~~]

This updated proposal was projected onto a screen upon Mr. Vires announcement so members of the WS could consider its merits during the discussion of this item.

Mr. Marc Wolff (Mettler-Toledo, LLC) gave a very informative presentation on the operational characteristics of Class I & II scales with regard to scale resolution and the display of "e" and "d" values (his presentation slides have been inserted as an attachment to this report and are also posted on NCWM's website). His presentation focused on a very important concern Mettler Toledo has regarding the implementation of HB 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales. Of particular concern is the effect that the nonretroactive and retroactive dates of January 1, 2020 and January 1, 2023, respectively, are having on Mettler Toledo's marketing of Class II scales to the jewelry industry. Because this requirement becomes enforceable in only a few short months and then becomes retroactive in just a little over three years (Jan. 1, 2023), it is creating uncertainty in the marketplace. This uncertainty has led scale distributors of Mettler Toledo products to delay purchasing new Class II scales until it becomes clearer how weights and measures officials are going to apply the requirement once it becomes enforceable. The increased cost of the Class II scales suitable for this application having to comply with paragraph S.1.2.2.2. is thought to be fueling this market uncertainty. An Accuracy Class II scale with maximum capacity of 620 g and both "e" and "d" equal to 0.01 g costs more than two and a half (2.5) times that of an Accuracy Class II scale with the same capacity (620 g) with "e" equal to 0.1 g and "d" equal to 0.01 g.

Mr. Wolff offered the following justification for proposing jewelers' scales being exempt from paragraph S.1.2.2.2.:

- The buying and selling of jewelry (gemstones in particular) typically involves two companies and it is expected each will weigh the product;
- Weighing of gemstones (for trade) requires a Class I scale with the indication in millicarats (mct), 1 mct equals 0.2 mg (0.0002 g). Additionally, the value of "e" is required to be equal to 10 "d" on these scales;
- Accuracy Class I single-range scales with the value of "e" equal to "d" are not currently available from any scale manufacturer;
- Accuracy Class I scales are not permitted for use in direct sale applications outside the US.

NTEP 2020 Interim Meeting Agenda
Weighing Sector Meeting Summary

Mr. Vires reported discussions with several states indicate there may be confusion in how paragraph S.1.2.2.2. is interpreted as it relates to jewelers' scales. Mr. Eric Golden (Cardinal Scale Manufacturing Co.) asked if a message could be posted on the Weights and Measures Directors' listserv asking for input on how this might be enforced?

Mr. Richard Harshman (NIST Technical Advisor) reported there isn't any way to prevent paragraph S.1.2.2.2. from becoming enforceable to new equipment placed into service as of January 1, 2020. One action the Sector could take is to develop a Sector position on the issue, providing members could agree on one, and then communicate that position to the different states using the Weights and Measures Directors' listserv. If members of the Sector can't agree on a position, the Sector's reporting that there was no agreement on a solution to this issue (no consensus reached) might alone be enough to provide indication to the community that there's a problem with the upcoming implementation of this paragraph. One other option might be to propose extending the dates of enforcement of paragraph S.1.2.2.2. if other Sector members believe more time would be helpful in alleviating the concern.

This ongoing discussion prompted other members to provide their opinions of the paragraph, the changes being proposed by Mettler Toledo, and acceptable/unacceptable applications of a Class II scale with different values of "e" and "d." Mr. Darrell Flocken (NTEP Administrator) and Mr. Loren Minnich (KS) indicated they felt the S&T Committee had made a mistake when forwarding existing paragraph S.1.2.2.2. as a voting item. This requirement should not have been drafted as a Specification Requirement. They advocated deleting paragraph S.1.2.2.2. and replacing it with a User Requirement. As a User Requirement it becomes more of an issue involving enforcement rather than the design of a device. Mr. Minnich noted there are several new items on the agenda of the S&T Committees of the Regional Associations proposing changes relating to this issue in the coming year. One of those items proposes deleting the current Specification Requirement and replacing it with a User Requirement.

Mr. Harshman commented he was not in favor of the exemption proposed by Mettler-Toledo. There should be only one scale resolution on scales used in a direct sale application. This should apply across the board regardless of the commodity being weighed. He noted "e" values do not round when "e" and "d" are different values on a Class I and II scale. Both, therefore, must be read to obtain an accurate weight determination. You can't simply ignore "d" because it is the "d" value that provides indication of where an applied load happens to fall between two increments of "e." What prompted Oregon (in 2017) to draft paragraph S.1.2.2.2. was that Inspectors in that State discovered some scale operators reading just the "e" value and others reading both "e" and "d." It was very confusing. OIML R-76 does not permit a second resolution on scales used for direct sale. Mr. Harshman also commented he agreed with Mr. Flocken and Mr. Minnich that the requirement should have been drafted as a User Requirement.

Mr. Vires followed up by reminding everyone there are already some requirements in HB 44 Scales Code that are specifically applied to "jewelers' scales." He stated it was his hope in submitting this item to the Sector that members could agree on a possible solution and a Sector position could be attained and then communicated to the states in hopes of diffusing much of the uncertainty in the marketplace.

Mr. Rob Upright (WS Chairman) asked the group if there was interest in seeing if members could agree on a position. He first elected, however, to poll the different members of the Sector to determine whether they supported Mettler-Toledo's proposal. It became evident during this process that agreement could not be reached on a WS position.

Mr. Flocken, acknowledging an earlier statement made by Mr. Harshman, suggested the WS could issue a statement of sorts stating that there has not been any consensus reached regarding this issue. Alternatively, the Sector might simply remain silent. It could be beneficial to wait and see what comments come out of the fall Regional Association Meetings.

In conclusion, members of the Sector agreed there is no consensus for a resolution of this issue; however, there was general agreement paragraph S.1.2.2.2. would be better suited as a User Requirement.

9. Verifying the Performance Adequacy of a Reference Scale

Source:

NIST OWM's Legal Metrology Devices Group

Background

At the 2019 NCWM Annual Meeting, the NCWM adopted amendments to the Belt-Conveyor Scales Systems (BCSS) Code, including adding a new Accuracy Class 0.1 and accompanying Note paragraph that requires the quantity of material used to conduct a material test on a Class 0.1 BCSS to be weighed on a reference scale to an accuracy within 0.035% (which equates to 0.35 lb/1,000 of test load). The tolerance to be applied to an Accuracy Class 0.1 BCSS is +/- 0.1% of the test load. OWM has some questions regarding the means of verifying the accuracy of some scales using procedures that will ensure when those scales are used to weigh material for a material test of a Class 0.1 BCSS, the actual mass of the material is within the 0.035% specified. Mr. John Barton (NIST OWM) and Mr. Rick Harshman (NIST OWM) will provide an overview of some test procedures being developed by OWM that can hopefully be used to confirm the adequacy of the reference scale (when used as a mass comparator) so that the scale can then be used to weigh reference material to within the 0.035% accuracy specified.

Although the NTEP Belt-Conveyor Scale Sector will be considering recommended changes to the Belt-Conveyor Scale and Weigh-Belt Systems portion of NCWM Publication 14 in the near future, it is thought members of the Weighing Sector might find this topic of interest because reference scales are used in other applications and may need to be tested similarly to determine their adequacy for use in weighing material. For example, reference scales are used to verify the performance of CNG Retail-Motor Fuel Dispensers.

Discussion/Conclusion: Mr. John Barton (NIST OWM) provided an overview of some of the changes that were adopted at the 2019 NCWM Annual Meeting affecting the Belt-Conveyor Scales Systems (BCSS) Code. Most notably are new requirements intended to address a 0.1 Accuracy Class BCSS. As its accuracy class implies, the tolerance to be applied to a 0.1 Accuracy Class BCSS will be $\pm 0.1\%$ of the test load, which is the level of accuracy some manufacturers of weigh-belts (a type of belt-conveyor scale system) are claiming their systems can meet. Measurement Canada has evaluated at least one of these systems and found its performance to be within the specified tolerance.

A new Notes paragraph being added to the BCSS Code in 2020 requires the quantity of material used to conduct a material test on a 0.1 Accuracy Class BSCS to be weighed on a reference scale to an accuracy of 0.35 %. This item was added to the Weighing Sector's 2019 agenda to solicit input from members on how best to establish the test loads needed to be able to test these systems in a field environment given the degree of accuracy required of the material. Scales performing to within this level of accuracy (0.035%) may not be available or the procedures typically used to verify the accuracy of some scale types may not be adequate to ensure that when product for a material test is weighed on those scales it will be within the 0.035% specified. For example, a section test on a vehicle scale using 25 000 lb of certified test weight and each section determined to be within 0.035% of the applied test load doesn't ensure axle-loads of vehicles positioned on these same sections weighing 35 000 lb will also be within 0.035% of their true value. Additionally, influences from environmental conditions may result in the need to postpone tests to a time when more favorable conditions exist. Measurement Canada's testing of one of these systems involved using a static railroad scale as a mass comparator and two test cars of known mass; one approximately equal to the weight of an empty railcar, and the other, approximately equal the weight of a railcar filled with material.

NTEP may soon begin receiving applications for type evaluations of these higher accuracy (0.1%) BCSSs. It too will need test procedures for verifying the adequacy of a reference scale used to weigh the material used for

NTEP 2020 Interim Meeting Agenda
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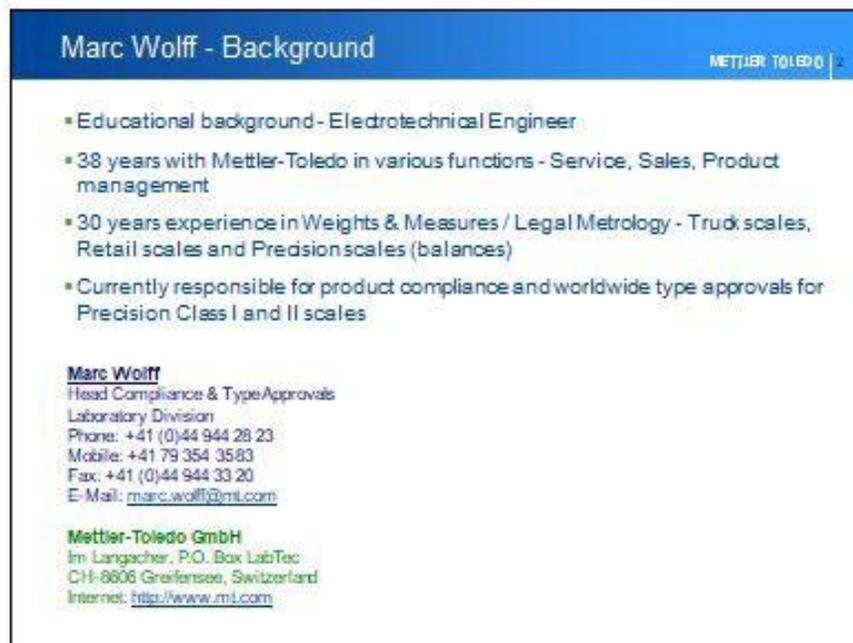
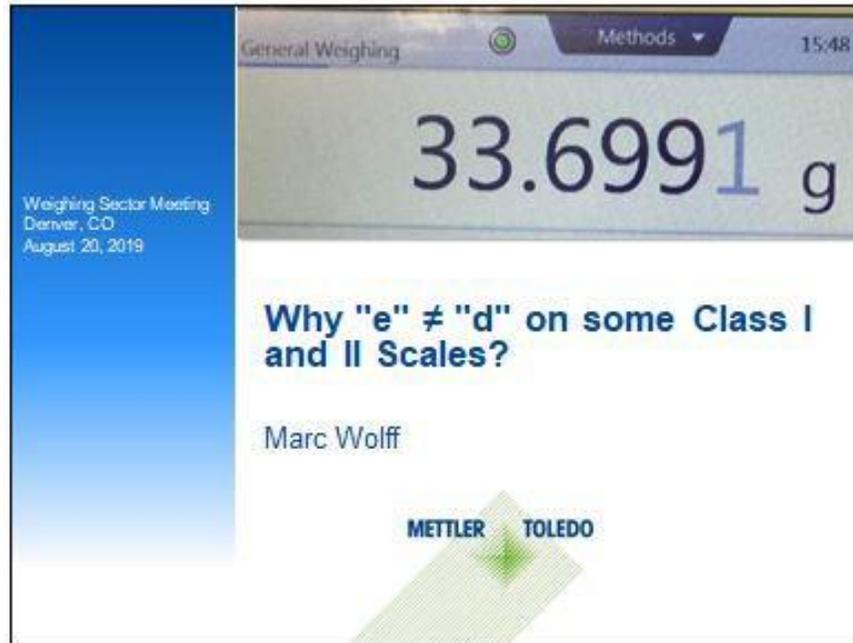
testing these higher accuracy systems. Current NCWM Publication 14 BCSS procedures for verifying the adequacy of a reference scale are intended for reference scales used to weigh product for a material test of BCSS having an applicable tolerance of $\pm 0.25\%$. These current procedures are inadequate for use in verifying the adequacy of a reference scales used for weighing product for a material test of a BCSS system with a $\pm 0.1\%$ applicable tolerance.

The development of adequate test procedures for the reference scale will be a main focus of an upcoming meeting of the NTEP Belt-Conveyor Scale Sector. The meeting is planned for October 2019.

During the discussion of this item, Mr. Pascal Turgeon (Measurement Canada) and Mr. Zach Tripolis (Md NTEP evaluator) offered to provide assistance in the development of the procedures.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment to Agenda Item 8 Implementation of NIST Handbook 44 Scales Code paragraph S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales - Mr. Marc Wolff (Mettler-Toledo LLC) Presentation slides



Agenda METTLER TOLEDO | 3

- 1 Weighing Instruments Accuracy Class I & Class II - history
- 2 Introduction of "e"
- 3 Difference between $e = d$ and $e = 10d$ in practice - Tolerances
- 4 S.1.2.2.2. Class I and II Scales used in direct sales.

By: [unreadable] - 02/20/2020

History of Special Accuracy Weighing Instruments METTLER TOLEDO | 4

- The first special accuracy weighing instruments were equal arm balances.
- The principle is comparing mass against a reference mass. Thus the accuracy depended directly on the accuracy of the weights used.





- In 1945 Mr. Mettler invented the single pan balance with integrated substitution weights. Max = 200g and $d = 0.1\text{mg}$.
- There were no metrological standards for these new types of instruments. Type approval was handled differently in the various countries with 100% type approval requirements.

High Accuracy Weighing

METTLER TOLEDO

- Top Loading High Accuracy scales came on the market in the 1960's
- Initially these were purely mechanical systems
- In the 1970's Electro-mechanical systems were introduced



1966 **1973**

- Initially these instruments could not be tested in the field since the W+M inspectors did not have weights of sufficient accuracy.
- This is why accuracy classes and the auxiliary reading means for class I and II with $d \leq e \leq 10 d$ with $e \geq 1 \text{ mg}$ were introduced in 1974.

Definitions introduced with Class I and II scales

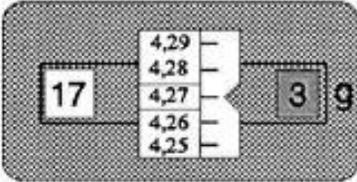
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Definitions in OIML R76 for non-automatic weighing instruments

- **Actual scale interval, d**
Value, expressed in units of mass of: the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication.
- **Verification scale interval, e**
Value, expressed in units of mass, used for the classification and verification of an instrument.
- **Device for interpolation of reading (vernier or nonius)**
Device connected to the displaying component and sub-dividing the scale of an instrument, without special adjustment.
- **Complementary displaying device**
Adjustable device by means of which it is possible to estimate, in units of mass, the value corresponding to the distance between a scale mark and the displaying component.
- **Indicating device with a differentiated scale division**
Digital indicating device of which the last figure after the decimal sign is clearly differentiated from other figures.

Auxiliary reading device according to HB44 METTLER TOLEDO | 7

- Two examples of auxiliary indicating devices / means
 - Mechanical scale with complementary indicating device (copied from OIML R76)



Indication: 174.273

Last figure: 3

$d = 0.001 \text{ g}$ & $e = 0.01 \text{ g}$
 - Electronic scale with differentiated scale division



Indication: 196.05 g

last figure: 5

$d = 0.01 \text{ g}$ & $e = 0.1 \text{ g}$

Classification according to HB44 METTLER TOLEDO | 8

- Auxiliary reading means is only possible with Class I and II scales

Class	Value of the Verification Scale Division (d or d')	Number of Scale Divisions (n)	
		Minimum	Maximum
<i>SI Units</i>			
I	equal to or greater than 1 mg	50 000	—
II	1 to 50 mg, inclusive	100	100 000
	equal to or greater than 100 mg	3 000	100 000
III ¹	0.1 to 2 g, inclusive	100	10 000
	equal to or greater than 3 g	500	10 000
III 1 ¹	equal to or greater than 2 kg	2 000	10 000
III 2	equal to or greater than 5 g	100	1 200
<i>U.S. Customary Units</i>			
III F	0.0002 lb to 0.001 lb, inclusive	100	10 000
	0.001 oz to 0.125 oz, inclusive	100	10 000
	equal to or greater than 0.01 lb	500	10 000
	equal to or greater than 0.25 oz	500	10 000
III 1 ¹	equal to or greater than 5 lb	2 000	10 000
III 2	greater than 0.01 lb	100	1 200
	greater than 0.25 oz	100	1 200

¹ For Class I and II devices equipped with auxiliary reading means (i.e., a ruler, a vernier, or a least significant decimal differentiated by size, shape, or color), the value of the verification scale division "d" is the value of the scale division immediately preceding the auxiliary means.

Scale with $e = d$ & - Scale with $e = 10d$ METTLER TOLEDO | 9

Example of a jewelry scales in both versions

Scale with $e = d$
Max = 620g; $e = 0.01g$; $d = 0.01g$



Scale with $e = 10d$
Max = 620g; $e = 0.1g$; $d = 0.01g$



Scale with $e = d$ & - Scale with $e = 10d$ METTLER TOLEDO | 10

Example of a jewelry scales in both versions

Scale with $e = d$
Max = 620g; $e = 0.01g$; $d = 0.01g$



Accuracy class II
e is based on the last figure
no brackets
 $n = 60\,000\ e$
Guaranteed repeatability 0.007g
Non-linearity 0.006g
Rounding is on 0.005d = 5mg

Weights of class F1 needed
Price US\$ 1750.-

Scale with $e = 10d$
Max = 620g; $e = 0.1g$; $d = 0.01g$



Accuracy class II
e is based on the second last figure
last figure is in brackets
 $n = 6\,000\ e$
Guaranteed repeatability 0.01g
Non-linearity 0.03g
Rounding is on 0.005d = 5mg

Weights of class F2 needed
Price US\$ 690.-

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Scale with $e = d$ & with $e = 10d$

Maintenance tolerances according to table HB44 table 6

Table 6. Maintenance Tolerances (All values in this table are in scale divisions)					
Tolerance in Scale Divisions					
Class	1	2	3	4	5
I	0 - 50 000	50 000 - 200 000	200 001 -		
II	0 - 5 000	5 000 - 20 000	20 001 -		
III	0 - 500	500 - 2 000	2 001 -	4 000	4 001 -
III L	0 - 50	50 - 200	201 -	400	401 -
III L	0 - 500	500 - 2 000			

(Add 1 d for each additional 500 d or fraction thereof)

Scale with $e = d$
 Max = 620g; $e = 0.01g$; $d = 0.01g$



0 - 50g	$\pm 0.01g$
50g - 200g	$\pm 0.02g$
200g - 620g	$\pm 0.03g$

Scale with $e = 10d$
 Max = 620g; $e = 0.1g$; $d = 0.01g$



0 - 500g	$\pm 0.1g$
500g - 620g	$\pm 0.2g$

METTLER TOLEDO | 12

Weight indication examples

• Rounding is always on the digit after d at indication $\pm 0.5 d$

	Weight 1 & Indication	Weight 2 & Indication	Weight 3 & Indication	Weight 4 & Indication
Weights class F1	W = 600.65 g	W = 600.74 g	W = 600.75 g	W = 600.78 g
$e = 0.1g$ <small>Rounding on $\pm 0.05g$ Strain gauge OK</small>	I = 600.7 g	I = 600.7 g	I = 600.8 g	I = 600.8 g
$e = 0.1g$ $d = 0.01g$ <small>Rounding on $\pm 0.005g$ Strain gauge OK</small>	I = 600.6[5] [7] [8]	I = 600.7[4] [5] [6]	I = 600.7[5] [6] [8]	I = 600.7[8] [9] [0]
$e = 0.01g$ $d = 0.01g$ <small>Rounding on $\pm 0.005g$ Not possible with Strain gauge</small>	I = 600.65 g	I = 600.74 g	I = 600.75 g	I = 600.78 g

HB 44-2019 METTLER TOLEDO | 13

- Extract of HB 44-2019

S.1.2.2.2 Class I and II Scales Used in Direct Sales. – *When accuracy Class I and II scales are used in direct sale applications the value of the displayed division "d" shall be equal to the value of the verification scale interval "e."*

Comments

- Instruments Class I with $e = d$ single range are not currently available from any scale manufacturer
- HB44 is in accordance with OIML R76, for direct sales " $e = d$ "
- Outside USA a class I instrument can never be used for direct sales
- Trading with gemstones requires a Class I instrument with the indication of $mct = 0.2\text{mg} \rightarrow e = 10d$ required.
- For gold jewelry - 50g (1.80 oz) weighed with $e = 0.01\text{g}$ or $e = 0.0[1]\text{g}$ –
 - Price difference due to the weighing error is ~ \$1 on a total price of ~ \$2000,
- Independent of $e = d$ or $e = 10 d$ the rounding is always based on the digit after d at indication $\pm 0.5 d$
- For scales with the same capacity and same d
 - Price of an $e = d$ scale is ~ 2 1/2 times the price of an $e = 10 d$ scale

General Weighing Methods ▾ 15:48

33.6991 g

Why $e \neq "d"$ on some Class I and II Scales?

Marc Wolff

METTLER TOLEDO

Thanks for your attention

Weighing Sector Meeting
Denver, CO
August 20, 2019

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ATTENDEE LIST 2019 MEETING

Bill Bagley

Ossid LLC
4000 College Road
Battleboro, NC 278019
P. (252) 446-4002
E. bill.bagley@promachbuilt.com

John Barton

NIST, Office of Weights and
Measures 100 Bureau Drive,
MS 2600
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
P. (301) 975-8107
E. john.barton@nist.gov

Tom Buck

Ohio Dept. of Agriculture,
W&M 8995 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
P. (614) 728-6290
E. tom.buck@agri.ohio.gov

Jennifer Block

A&D Engineering
2341 Purple Finch Court
Castle Rock, CO 80109 P.
(303) 513-5406
E. jblock@andweighing.com

Kevin Chesnutwood

NIST, Mass and Force Group
100 Bureau Drive, MS 8222
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
P. (301) 975-6653
E. kevin.chesnutwood@nist.gov

William Danderand

FedEx Freight
1479 Town Center Drive, Suite
D214 Lakeland, FL
P. (630) 347-7745
E. william.danderand@fedex.com

Scott Davidson Mettler-
Toledo, LLC 1150 Dearborn
Drive
Worthington, OH 43085
P. (614) 438-4387
E. scott.davidson@mt.com

Holger Ferst

WIPOTEC-OCS, Inc.
825 Marathon Parkway
Lawrenceville, GA 30046
P. (678) 232-0745
E. holger.ferst@wipotec.com

Darrell Flocken

National Conference on Weights and
Measures 1135 M Street, Suite 110
Lincoln, NE 68508
P. (614) 620-6134
E. darrell.flocken@ncwm.net

Eric Golden

Cardinal Scale Manufacturing Co. 203 East
Daugherty Street
Webb City, MO 64870
P. (417) 673-4631 x 211
E. egolden@cardet.com

Rick Harshman

NIST, Office of Weights and Measures 100
Bureau Drive, MS 2600
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
P. (301) 975-8107
E. richard.harshman@nist.gov

Scott Henry

Zebra Technologies 809 Ashland Falls Drive
Monroe, GA 30656
P. (770) 800-1187
E. scott.henry@zebra.com

Jan Konijnenburg

Rice Lake Weighing Systems 230 West
Coleman Street Rice Lake, WI 54868
P. (715) 736-6479
E. jkonijnenburg@ricelake.com

Ed Luthy

Schenck Process LLC 108 Wade Drive
Dover, OH 44622
P. (440) 241-0194
E. e.luthy@schlenckprocess.com

Mike Manheim

National Conference on Weights and Measures 1135 M Street, Suite 110
Lincoln, NE 68508
P. (402) 434-4873
E. mike.manheim@ncwm.net

Robert Meadows

Kansas Department of Agriculture 1320
Research Park Drive Manhattan, KS 66502
P. (316) 295-6572
E. robert.meadows@ks.gov

Loren Minnich

Kansas Department of Agriculture 1320
Research Park Drive Manhattan, KS 66502
P. (785) 564-6695
E. loren.minnich@ks.gov

Ben Raham

WIPOTEC-OCS, Inc.
825 Marathon Parkway
Lawrenceville, GA 30046
P. (678) 344-8300
E. ben.raham@wipotec.com

Cynthia Reyes

California Division of Measurement
Standards 6790 Florin Perkins Road
Sacramento, CA 95828
P. (916) 229-3000 x 3054
E. cynthia.reyes@cdfa.ca.gov

Lou Straub

Fairbanks Scales, Inc. 104 Gunnery Court E
Ninety Six, SC 29666 P. (864) 543-2353
E. lstraub@fairbanks.com

Zacharias Tripoulas

Maryland Dept. of Weights and Measures 50
Harry S. Truman Parkway
Annapolis, MD 21404
P. (410) 841-5790
E. zacharias.tripoulas@maryland.gov

Pascal Turgeon

Measurement Canada
151 Tunney's Pasture Driveway Ottawa, ON
K1A 0C9 Canada P. (613) 301-4488
E. pascal.turgeon@canada.ca

Robert Upright

VPG Transducers
42 Countryside Road North Grafton, MA
01536 P. (508) 615-1185
E. rob.upright@vpgsensors.com

Russ Vires

Mettler-Toledo, LLC 1150 Dearborn Drive
Worthington, OH 43085
P. (614) 438-4306
E. russ.vires@mt.com

Jerry Wang

A&D Engineering, Inc. 1756 Automation
Parkway San Jose, CA 95131
P. (408) 263-5333
E. jwang@andonline.com

Marc Wolff

Mettler-Toledo GmbH Im Langacher 44
Greifensee, Zurich 8606 Switzerland
P. +41 44 944 28 23
E. marc.wolff@mt.com

Kraig Wooddell

Hobart
401 W. Market Street Troy, OH 45373
P. (937) 332-2238
E. kraig.wooddell@hobartcorp.com

NEXT MEETING:

The Sector agreed to hold its next meeting (week of August 16-22) in TBD.

Discussion: Combining BCS sector with the Weighing Sector – nobody opposed to it.

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